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Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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HIGHLIGHTS

The total unemployment rate in Washington State soared from 9.1 percent in October to 10.1 percent in November. The November rate was the highest for that month since 1970 when the rate reached 10.4 percent. In November 1970, however, there were 144,600 jobless workers. In November 1981, an estimated 192,400 individuals were out of work. While the rate was slightly higher in 1970, the size of the labor force is considerably larger today.

The major factor behind the high unemployment the state is now experiencing is the national recession and its direct effect on the lumber, homebuilding, and aerospace industries as well as its indirect impact on trade and service employment and state and local government payrolls.

	Nov. 1981*	Oct. 1981*	Nov. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,914,200	1,924,100	1,895,600
Employment	1,721,800	1,748,400	1,752,600
Unemployment	192,400	175,700	143,000
State Rate	10.1	9.1	7.5
National Rate	7.9	7.5	7.1

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data not seasonally adjusted.

Obviously, recovery from the recession in the state will depend on improvement in the national economy; especially, lower interest rates which will permit recovery in the home-building and lumber industries. Economic indicators, unfortunately, suggest recovery is still several months away. The nation's Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell again in November, its sixth drop in the past seven months. Construction spending was down 1.7 percent in October, while factory orders fell 5.2 percent. The inventory to sales ratio increased in October indicating an involuntary build-up. National housing starts, which were at their lowest level in 15 years in October, edged up only slightly in November.

Total employment in the state fell 26,600 over the month with the largest drop in agriculture due primarily to the completion of the apple harvest. Nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 10,600. Sizable losses were noted in lumber (-1,800), aerospace (-1,100), canning (-3,000) and construction (-3,000). The only significant gain was in public education (+2,900). Hiring at retail outlets in November to staff up for holiday sales was weaker than usual.

Nonfarm payrolls in November were down 36,800 from November 1980 and 49,900 from November 1979. Approximately 60 percent of the loss from 1979 occurred in construction (-24,300) and lumber (-10,400). The largest loss in the year-to-year comparison continues to be in state and local government (-12,500). Other sizable cutbacks included construction (-6,700), trade (-6,600), aerospace (-4,500) and lumber (-3,600). Significant year-to-year increases were limited to services (+5,000), food products (+1,400), and shipbuilding (+1,100).

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment in the state dropped 7,400 from October and was down 11,300 over the year. The major cutbacks from October occurred at canneries, and in lumber and aerospace. Cannery employment fell 3,000 but losses of this size are to be expected at this time of the year when work is completed on major vegetable crops. Employment in the industry, however, was up 1,500 over the year.

An 1,800 drop in the already depressed lumber industry was greater than anticipated, and employment was down 1,400 on a seasonally adjusted basis. About 700 of the 1,800 reduction was in logging where an early snowfall may have been a factor. The industry total, however, of 41,100 was the lowest November level since 1960. Problems for this industry, the state's second largest source of manufacturing jobs, began in 1979 as rising interest rates cut housing starts by 14 percent. Further increases in interest rates trimmed housing starts 24 percent in 1980, and 1981 is expected to show an additional loss of 16 percent. The anticipated 1981 level will be down 46 percent from 1978. Augmenting the problem, log sales to Japan have also dropped sharply with that country in the midst of its own homebuilding slump. Cutbacks in housing starts, of

course, rapidly translate into lower employment in the lumber industry since nearly one-half of all lumber produced is used in the construction of new housing units.

Employment in the lumber industry was down 3,600 from November 1980 and was also 14,100, or 25 percent, lower than in November 1978. Moreover, many of those who continue to be employed in the industry are working short shifts. According to a survey by the Western Wood Products Association, about 5,000 lumber mill employees in Washington State were working less than full time during the week ended December 5, 1981. Many loggers, plywood and millwork employees have also seen their hours curtailed.

Aerospace employment fell 1,100 from October and at mid-November was down 4,500 over the year. The Boeing Company has announced a 2,000 to 3,000 reduction in their workforce for the first half of 1982. Boeing will move into production of their new 767 model by mid-1982 and the 757 by the beginning of 1982. The firm continues to hold a tremendous order backlog for these new aircraft, but the firmness of some of these orders is questionable. Nonetheless, the long-term outlook for Boeing and aerospace employment in the state is bright. The firm remains the dominant manufacturer of airliners in the world.

The national recession has also impacted other manufacturing industries in the state including aluminum, pulp and paper and fabricated metal products. Both the homebuilding and automobile industries are major markets for aluminum and both are operating at low levels because of the recession. Consequently, aluminum plants have recently been forced to shut down some potlines to control inventories. Aluminum employment in this state dropped 200 from October and at mid-November was down 800 over the year. Paradoxically, hydroelectric power is likely to be abundant in 1982.

Reduced economic activity has also lowered the demand for shipping and packaging material, which is a major product line in the state's pulp and paper industry. Private households are conserving on the use of paper products too. As a result, employment has been declining at pulp and paper product mills. Payrolls were down 200 from October and 700 over the year.

Fabricated metal products are used extensively in construction, and with construction activity down, employment in this industry has also dropped--300 from October and 1,300 over the year. Machinery manufacturing employment has also been impacted by lower industrial activity. Payrolls in the industry were down 300 over the month and 1,200 over the year.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the state's nonmanufacturing industries fell 3,200 between October and November and 25,500 over the year. Major changes from October included losses of 3,000 in construction, 800 in services, 700 in trade and a gain of 2,900

in education. Nearly one-half of the year-to-year cutback occurred in state and local government (off 12,500). Other large year-to-year losses were noted in construction (off 6,700), transportation (off 5,100) and trade (off 6,600). Services posted the only large gain--5,000, but most of the new jobs were in medical services which is little affected by recessions.

Although construction employment declined 3,000 from October the loss was about normal for this time of the year. Seasonally adjusted payrolls in the building trades rose 200. Since November 1980, however, construction employment has dropped 6,700; and in comparison with November 1979, the number of construction jobs was down 24,300 or 23 percent. The sharp reduction in home building was the major factor in the loss of construction jobs since 1979, but commercial construction has also been reduced significantly by high interest rates.

Although large, the 2,900 gain in public education was less than usual for this time of the year and on a seasonally adjusted basis education payrolls were down 1,900. Year-to-year, both education and other state and local government employment were down sharply--12,500 in total with 9,800 fewer jobs in education. The reductions, of course, were made necessary by a cutback in federal funds and less state and local tax revenues than expected.

Trade employment dipped 700 over the month and was down 6,600 over the year. Wholesale activity accounted for 600 of the loss from October and resulted from a normal seasonal decline in fruit and vegetable packing. Retail trade dropped 100. However, a gain of over 2,000 is normal in November as retail outlets usually begin to add staff to handle holiday sales. This year many stores reportedly extended hours for part-time employees rather than hiring temporary Christmas help.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

While unemployment was high by historic standards in nearly every area of the state, there was considerable variation. Whitman County, the site of Washington State University and a major wheat producer, had the state's lowest jobless rate, 3.9 percent. On the other end of the scale, Pend Oreille County, which is highly dependent on lumber, recorded a rate of 22.5 percent.

The highest unemployment rates in November were in areas like Pend Oreille County in which lumber is the main manufacturing activity. Compared to the statewide average of 10.1 percent, the average rate in the state's lumber and wood product counties was 16.2 percent. Four of these counties had rates of over 20 percent including Pend Oreille, Klickitat, Okanogan and Skamania.

The Puget Sound area, consisting of King, Snohomish, Pierce, Kitsap and Thurston counties, recorded a jobless rate of

8.7 percent. Only Thurston County, at 11.2 percent, had a rate higher than the statewide average. Cutbacks in state and local government as well as in lumber were factors in the high Thurston County rate.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $419.12

Weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers averaged $419.12 in November, down $4.53 from October but up $33.62, or 8.7 percent, from November 1980.

The slight decline from October resulted from a reduced work week in canning, lumber and transportation equipment. Weekly hours at canneries fell from 40.7 to 34.9 as fall fruit and vegetable runs were completed. Working hours in lumber fell from 38.5 to 36.9, partially because of seasonal factors and partially due to low demand. Working time in transportation equipment fell one-half hour but still averaged 41.5 hours.

Average hourly earnings rose from $10.78 in October to $10.83 in November. The termination of lower-paid seasonal workers in food products helped boost the average. Over the year, average hourly pay was up 92 cents, or 9.3 percent.

ENERGY AND EMPLOYMENT

A new study, The Influence of Higher Energy Prices on Washington State Employment is now available from the Research and Statistics Branch.

The report analyzes how higher energy prices have affected industrial sector employment trends. The report also contains an energy consumption data base for energy intensive sectors of the state and U.S. economies. The 71 page report is available upon request by contacting Research and Statistics, 753-5224.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	Nov. 1981 (Prel.)	Oct. 1981 (Rev.)	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Change Oct. 81 to Nov. 81	Change Nov. 80 to Nov. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,571.0	1,581.6	1,607.8	1,610.4	-10.6	-36.8
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	293.0	300.4	304.3	308.8	-7.4	-11.3
Durable Goods.....	206.7	210.9	218.2	217.8	-4.2	-11.5
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.5	43.3	45.1	45.8	-1.8	-3.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.0	6.1	6.4	4/6.0	-0.1	-0.4
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	0	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.3	12.6	4/12.8	4/12.7	-0.3	-0.5
Aluminum.....	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.0	-0.2	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.4	9.7	10.7	10.8	-0.3	-1.3
Machinery.....	25.2	25.5	26.4	26.4	-0.3	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	-0.2	-0.4
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	94.4	95.7	98.8	4/98.3	-1.3	-4.4
Aerospace.....	76.5	77.6	4/81.0	4/80.7	-1.1	-4.5
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.1	13.2	12.0	11.9	-0.1	+1.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.8	4.9	5.8	5.7	-0.1	-1.0
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	10.9	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	86.3	89.5	86.1	91.0	-3.2	+0.2
Food & Kindred Products.....	32.6	35.8	31.2	35.7	-3.2	+1.4
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.7	15.7	11.2	15.3	-3.0	+1.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.7	6.3	6.3	0	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.6	-0.2	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.7	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	0	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	82.0	85.0	4/88.7	4/86.2	-3.0	-6.7
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.5	86.9	4/91.0	4/91.2	-0.4	-4.5
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.5	9.8	9.8	0	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.8	44.3	4/47.6	4/47.8	-0.5	-3.8
Communications & Utilities.....	34.2	34.1	33.6	33.6	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/379.6	4/380.3	386.2	385.7	-0.7	-6.6
Wholesale Trade.....	4/98.1	4/98.7	99.2	100.2	-0.6	-1.1
Retail Trade.....	4/281.5	281.6	287.0	285.5	-0.1	-5.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.9	92.4	92.2	92.6	-0.5	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	314.6	315.4	309.6	311.3	-0.8	+5.0
GOVERNMENT.....	320.1	317.9	332.5	331.3	+2.2	-12.4
Federal.....	67.2	67.3	67.1	67.2	-0.1	+0.1
State & Local.....	252.9	250.6	265.4	264.1	+2.3	-12.5
Education.....	141.5	138.6	151.3	148.0	+2.9	-9.8
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	0.3	1.5	4.7	+0.5	-0.7

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1981 (Prel.)	Oct. 1981 (Rev.)	Nov. 1980	Oct. 1980	Change Oct. 81 to Nov. 81	Change Nov. 80 to Nov. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,560.6	1,564.9	1,597.0	1,593.3	-4.3	-36.4
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	290.9	294.6	302.4	302.9	-3.7	-11.5
Durable Goods.....	205.9	209.7	217.5	216.5	-3.8	-11.6
Lumber & Wood Products.....	41.1	42.5	44.7	44.9	-1.4	-3.6
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.9	5.9	6.3	4/5.8	0	-0.4
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.5	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	0	-0.1
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.5	12.9	4/13.0	4/13.0	-0.4	-0.5
Aluminum.....	10.5	10.7	11.3	11.2	-0.2	-0.8
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.5	9.7	10.8	10.8	-0.2	-1.3
Machinery.....	25.2	25.5	26.4	26.4	-0.3	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.4	-0.2	-0.4
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.3	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment.....	94.4	95.8	98.9	98.4	-1.4	-4.5
Aerospace.....	76.5	77.6	4/81.0	4/80.7	-1.1	-4.5
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.0	13.2	11.9	11.9	-0.2	+1.1
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	5.0	6.0	5.8	-0.1	-1.1
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.4	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	85.0	84.9	84.9	86.4	+0.1	+0.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	31.3	31.3	30.0	31.2	0	+1.3
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	12.3	11.6	10.8	11.3	+0.7	+1.5
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.2	+0.1	-0.6
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.8	16.9	17.5	17.6	-0.1	-0.7
Printing & Publishing.....	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7	0	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	0	+0.4
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.8	+0.1	-0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	+0.1	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	80.9	80.7	4/87.5	4/81.9	+0.2	-6.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.4	86.2	90.8	90.4	+0.2	-4.4
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.4	9.8	9.7	+0.1	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.5	43.5	4/47.2	4/46.9	0	-3.7
Communications & Utilities.....	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.8	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	4/373.9	4/376.2	380.4	381.5	-2.3	-6.5
Wholesale Trade.....	4/96.6	4/96.6	97.6	98.0	0	-1.0
Retail Trade.....	4/277.3	279.6	282.8	283.5	-2.3	-5.5
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.0	92.1	92.3	92.3	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	317.5	315.4	312.4	311.3	+2.1	+5.1
GOVERNMENT.....	315.7	316.5	327.9	329.8	-0.8	-12.2
Federal.....	67.5	67.4	67.4	67.3	+0.1	+0.1
State & Local.....	248.2	249.1	260.5	262.5	-0.9	-12.3
Education.....	133.7	135.6	143.0	144.8	-1.9	-9.3
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.8	0.3	1.5	4.7	+0.5	-0.7

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

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4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Dec. 28, 1981

Benchmark 1980

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	November 1981 Preliminary 3/				October 1981 Revised				November 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,914,200	1,721,800	192,400	10.1	1,924,100	1,748,400	175,700	9.1	1,895,600	1,752,600	143,000	7.5
Seattle-Everett SMSA	843,300	772,100	71,200	8.4	836,700	769,400	67,300	8.0	846,000	794,100	51,900	6.1
King County	678,600	624,000	54,600	8.0	674,300	621,900	52,400	7.8	681,900	641,800	40,100	5.9
Tacoma SMSA	172,500	155,700	17,100	9.9	171,600	155,200	16,400	9.6	171,600	158,600	13,000	7.6
Spokane SMSA	146,100	131,400	14,700	10.1	145,300	131,900	13,400	9.2	145,900	134,700	11,200	7.7
Tri-Cities Area 2/	77,910	69,570	8,340	10.7	78,110	70,500	7,610	9.7	72,070	64,510	7,560	10.5
Yakima SMSA	75,370	65,460	9,910	13.1	89,340	81,090	8,250	9.2	75,270	68,100	7,170	9.5
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	5,900	5,330	570	9.7	6,020	5,560	460	7.6	5,640	5,130	510	9.0
Asotin	8,300	7,420	880	10.6	8,370	7,560	810	9.7	7,470	6,940	530	7.1
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	33,370	29,570	3,800	11.4	37,570	34,260	3,310	8.8	33,180	29,560	3,620	10.9
Clallam	20,270	16,600	3,670	18.1	19,820	16,740	3,080	15.5	21,180	17,820	3,360	15.9
Clark	87,850	79,790	8,060	9.2	87,510	79,950	7,560	8.6	87,880	82,260	5,620	6.4
Columbia	1,850	1,500	350	18.9	1,880	1,570	310	16.5	1,730	1,410	320	18.5
Cowlitz	33,270	28,070	5,200	15.6	33,050	28,580	4,470	13.5	32,410	29,280	3,130	9.7
Ferry	2,890	2,460	430	14.9	2,960	2,530	430	14.5	2,860	2,630	230	8.0
Garfield	1,130	1,060	70	6.2	1,140	1,080	60	5.3	1,160	1,080	80	6.9
Grant	20,120	17,760	2,360	11.7	19,980	17,950	2,030	10.2	19,530	17,650	1,880	9.6
Grays Harbor	34,280	28,690	5,590	16.3	33,880	29,160	4,720	13.9	32,060	28,240	3,820	11.9
Island	13,070	11,830	1,240	9.5	13,090	11,960	1,130	8.6	12,790	11,900	890	7.0
Jefferson	6,510	5,780	730	11.2	6,430	5,760	670	10.4	5,690	5,140	550	9.7
Kitsap	58,660	54,450	4,210	7.2	58,160	53,950	4,210	7.2	57,620	54,320	3,300	5.7
Kittitas	9,470	8,300	1,170	12.4	9,780	8,890	890	9.1	10,180	9,510	670	6.6
Klickitat	6,800	5,430	1,370	20.1	6,550	5,610	940	14.4	6,580	5,780	800	12.2
Lewis	22,790	19,300	3,490	15.3	22,470	19,530	2,940	13.1	22,120	19,590	2,530	11.4
Lincoln	3,890	3,550	340	8.7	3,900	3,610	290	7.4	3,830	3,530	300	7.8
Mason	11,060	9,580	1,480	13.4	10,720	9,020	1,700	15.9	11,270	10,510	760	6.7
Okanogan	14,820	11,520	3,300	22.3	19,140	16,740	2,400	12.5	13,310	11,730	1,580	11.9
Pacific	7,250	6,020	1,230	17.0	7,200	6,210	990	13.8	7,010	5,780	1,230	17.5
Pend Oreille	3,460	2,680	780	22.5	3,270	2,720	550	16.8	2,960	2,560	400	13.5
San Juan	3,150	2,890	260	8.3	3,220	2,970	250	7.8	3,100	2,870	230	7.4
Skagit	31,260	26,940	4,320	13.8	31,310	27,550	3,760	12.0	29,730	26,400	3,330	11.2
Skamania	3,380	2,680	700	20.7	3,300	2,700	600	18.2	3,700	3,360	340	9.2
Stevens	12,010	10,330	1,680	14.0	12,230	10,350	1,880	15.4	11,110	9,880	1,230	11.1
Thurston	52,730	46,850	5,880	11.2	51,540	46,100	5,440	10.6	51,260	47,150	4,110	8.0
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,190	150	11.2	1,330	1,210	120	9.0	1,540	1,170	370	24.0
Walla Walla	23,840	21,850	1,990	8.3	23,430	21,800	1,630	7.0	23,140	21,580	1,560	6.7
Whatcom	47,800	42,590	5,210	10.9	47,460	42,820	4,640	9.8	46,850	42,460	4,390	9.4
Whitman	16,220	15,590	630	3.9	16,340	15,790	550	3.4	15,910	15,430	480	3.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

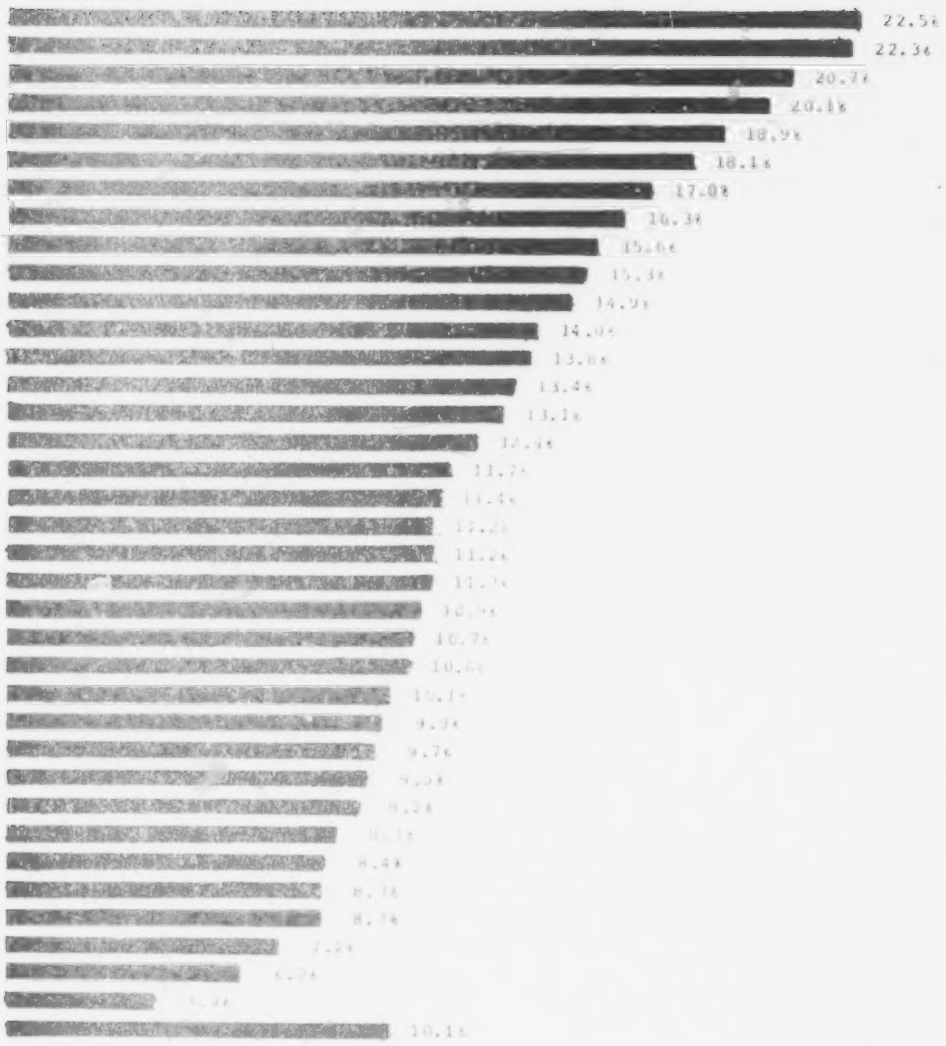
	Nov. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981 (Prel)	Oct. 1981 (Rev)	Nov. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	190,000	$419.12	$423.65	$385.50	38.7	39.3	38.9	$10.83	$10.78	$ 9.91
DURABLE GOODS	129,700	444.04	448.94	407.88	39.4	39.8	39.6	11.27	11.28	10.30
Lumber and wood products	35,800	406.27	423.89	382.79	36.9	38.5	37.9	11.01	11.01	10.10
Logging 1/	10,800	453.25	476.25	372.10	35.3	37.5	32.3	12.84	12.70	11.52
Sawmills and planing mills	15,300	412.42	438.70	405.01	38.4	41.0	40.1	10.74	10.70	10.10
Millwork, plywood and related products	7,900	355.62	352.70	380.30	36.7	36.1	41.7	9.69	9.77	9.12
Furniture and fixtures	2,500	285.93	309.21	297.65	31.7	33.5	35.1	9.02	9.23	8.48
Stone, clay and glass products	4,500	492.47	493.52	405.15	40.3	39.8	37.9	12.22	12.40	10.69
Primary metal industries	12,100	512.91	507.94	453.81	41.0	40.7	40.7	12.51	12.48	11.15
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,700	448.09	442.22	390.37	39.1	39.1	37.9	11.46	11.31	10.30
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,400	531.20	527.77	473.41	41.5	41.2	41.6	12.80	12.81	11.38
Fabricated metal products	6,800	445.91	421.07	394.00	40.1	37.9	39.4	11.12	11.11	10.00
Machinery	16,400	352.17	345.33	321.56	38.7	38.2	38.1	9.10	9.04	8.44
Machinery (except electrical)	10,400	365.96	373.41	356.82	38.2	39.1	38.0	9.58	9.55	9.39
Electrical equipment	6,000	328.25	291.60	266.50	39.5	36.0	38.4	8.31	8.10	6.94
Transportation equipment	44,600	520.83	527.10	470.30	41.5	42.0	41.4	12.55	12.55	11.36
NONDURABLE GOODS	60,300	363.95	370.74	333.84	37.1	38.3	37.3	9.81	9.68	8.95
Food and kindred products	25,000	327.06	337.56	295.24	36.3	38.8	35.7	9.01	8.70	8.27
Canned and preserved foods	10,800	258.26	297.92	241.69	34.9	40.7	35.7	7.40	7.32	6.77
Apparel	5,400	202.00	194.21	173.76	37.2	36.3	35.9	5.43	5.35	4.84
Paper and allied products	13,300	483.60	489.29	446.88	39.0	39.3	39.9	12.40	12.45	11.20
Printing and publishing	7,400	377.00	401.45	366.30	35.6	37.0	37.0	10.59	10.85	9.90
Chemicals and allied products	4,400	457.60	456.62	392.18	41.3	41.7	41.5	11.08	10.95	9.45
Petroleum and coal products	1,200	465.58	464.44	458.59	38.1	38.1	40.8	12.22	12.19	11.24
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,600	446.60	441.23	454.40	38.7	36.8	40.9	11.54	11.99	11.11
Contract construction	61,100	621.27	646.94	563.13	35.4	36.8	35.8	17.55	17.58	15.73
Communications and utilities	26,600	451.95	426.22	383.67	40.9	40.4	40.6	11.05	10.55	9.45
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	238,800	302.11	301.82	272.39	35.5	35.3	35.7	8.51	8.55	7.63
Wholesale trade	80,700	379.63	383.20	329.61	40.3	40.0	39.1	9.42	9.58	8.43
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	158,100	263.15	259.12	243.44	33.1	32.8	34.0	7.95	7.90	7.16
Finance 2/	34,000	267.19	240.36	229.18	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	270.48	267.18	247.11	36.8	36.5	36.5	7.35	7.32	6.77

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON COUNTIES 1/

November, 1981
Not Seasonally Adjusted



1/ Figures rounded.
2/ The Tri-Cities Area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch

2/25/82 S8340-3A

Washington State
Employment Security

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

Research & Statistics Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
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Labor Area Summary

Washington State

affiliated with
Employment and Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

VOLUME 6, NUMBER 1 JANUARY 1982

HIGHLIGHTS

Total unemployment in Washington State continued to climb in December in the face of deteriorating national economic conditions. Unemployment in the state rose 20,600 from November to total 214,300 in December, while the jobless rate jumped a full percentage point to 11.1. The rate was the highest December rate since the Department began making estimates in 1947. Nationally, unemployment rose from 7.9 to 8.3 percent between November and December. (Rates are not seasonally adjusted.)

Total employment dropped 8,700 over the month to a level of 1,713,800 in December. Employment in the

	Dec. 1981*	Nov. 1981*	Dec. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	1,928,100	1,916,200	1,901,200
Employment	1,713,800	1,722,500	1,747,900
Unemployment	214,300	193,700	153,300
State Rate	11.1	10.1	8.1
National Rate	8.3	7.9	6.9

*Because of differences in the methodology for adjusting total employment and total unemployment to Current Population Survey data, estimates for these categories and for the civilian labor force in 1981 are not comparable with those made in previous years. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

nonagricultural wage and salary series declined 10,200. Over the year, however, nonfarm employment was down 47,000. The loss from November in nonagricultural employment was partially seasonal, but greater than usual for this time of the year.

National economic indicators continue on the grim side and offer little encouragement for those looking for a quick turnaround in the economy. Interest rates have begun to rise again after declining briefly this fall. The G.N.P. fell 5.2 percent in the final quarter of 1981. Factory useage fell to 72.9 percent in December, while housing starts in 1981 were at their lowest level in 35 years. Industrial output dropped 2.1 percent in December to post its fifth straight decline, and its largest since May 1980. The inventory to sales ratio at 1.5 months in December was at its highest level since June 1980. Encouraging developments include a moderation in inflation and an increase in the Leading Economic Indicators index. Producer prices were up 7 percent from 1980, the smallest increase since 1977. The index of Leading Economic Indicators rose six-tenths of a percent in December to post its first increase since July.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment in the state fell 6,800 from November and at mid-December was down 15,200 from December 1980 and 27,500 from December 1979. The largest loss between November and December occurred in food products where employment was trimmed by 3,400 at canneries following the completion of most vegetable runs for the season. Food products employment nonetheless remained one of the few industries reporting higher employment over the year with a gain of 800. Lumber and wood products was down 1,800 from November with most of the loss in logging which is affected more by weather conditions than other segments of the industry. The drop was more than seasonally expected, however, and lumber employment was at its lowest December level in 20 years. Between December 1980 and 1981, industry payrolls declined 4,800; but in comparison with December 1978, employment in the lumber industry this December was down 14,900 or 29 percent. This, of course, is not surprising considering the low level of housing starts nationally. Another forest products industry, pulp and paper, has also been trending downward in the past year due to weak national demand. Employment in the paper industry was down 200 from November and 1,100 lower than one year ago.

In other manufacturing industries, aerospace payrolls fell an additional 800 between November and December and were down 5,400 from December 1980. Stone, clay

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

and glass manufacturers laid off 400 workers in December with seasonal demand from contractors falling; they employed 500 fewer workers than one year ago because of the general decline in construction activity over the year. Fabricated metals also produces a large share of its products for the construction industry, and employment in fabricated metals fell 1,100 over the year. Between November and December, employment in the industry rose 200, however.

Weak national demand for aluminum from the homebuilding and automobile industries has curtailed employment in the state's aluminum industry with payrolls down 300 in December and 1,100 over the year. Low factory utilization has also hurt the state's machinery industry with employment down 100 in December and 1,300 from December 1980.

Year-to-year job additions in manufacturing were limited to a gain of 800 in food, 1,000 in shipbuilding, 200 in chemicals, and 400 in other durable goods. Growth in shipbuilding was related to defense contracts, while the gain in other durables was in instruments.

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Employment in nonmanufacturing industries dropped 3,400 from November to December and was down 31,800 over the year. The largest change in December was a gain of 4,000 in retail trade where temporary workers were hired for the holiday shopping period. The gain was slightly below normal. Unfortunately there is nothing slight about the year-to-year change in the industry. The number of retail jobs was down 5,100 from December 1980 as cutbacks in the goods-producing industries trimmed purchasing power.

The decline in retail sales has also impacted state and local government where tax receipts have been less than anticipated. Reductions in federal programs administered by state and local agencies have compounded the problem. As a result, state and local government payrolls fell 13,400 to post the largest loss of any group over the year. Approximately 9,700 of the drop was in public education. State and local public payrolls were down 2,200 between November and December alone. Additional cutbacks are anticipated. The Employment Security Department terminated over 400 employees at the end of January. Employment service functions are being withdrawn from several communities at the same time because of a reduction in federal funding.

Construction payrolls fell 3,600 from November largely due to seasonal factors. December 1981 employment in the building trades, however, was down 12,100 from

NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

December 1980 and 22,100, or 22 percent, from December 1979. High interest rates have sharply curtailed both homebuilding and commercial construction. Transportation activities have also been reduced with less commercial activity. Employment in the industry dropped 200 from November and at mid-December was 4,800 lower than its year-earlier level.

Services and miscellaneous employment fell 1,000 over the month but was up 4,200 over the year. The major losses from November occurred in business services, at amusement-recreation establishments and in agricultural services. Higher employment was noted in personal services, motion pictures, hospitals and private education. The year-to-year growth was largely confined to medical services.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

The increase in unemployment from November to December was steeper in counties heavily dependent on the lumber industry. Weather conditions were a factor but so were deteriorating markets for wood products. While the jobless rate rose from 10.1 to 11.1 percent statewide, the rate for the lumber and wood product counties jumped from 16.2 to 18.3 percent. Five of these counties had rates over 23 percent including Pend Oreille (26.8), Klickitat (25.4), Skamania (25.2), Okanogan (24.6), and Clallam (23.9).

Agriculturally oriented eastern Washington also experienced a sizable jump in unemployment between November and December (10.7 to 12.3 percent) with agriculture and food processing activities well past their seasonal peak. The Puget Sound area (Seattle-Everett and Tacoma metropolitan areas and Kitsap and Thurston counties) experienced a more moderate change in unemployment between November and December with its rate rising from 8.7 to 9.3 percent. Within the area, the rates varied considerably, however, from 7.7 percent in Kitsap County to 11.9 percent in Thurston County. Kitsap is favored by a huge defense industry, while Thurston County is feeling the effects of declining state and lumber employment.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AVERAGE $425.71

Weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers in Washington State averaged $425.71 in December, up $7.75 from November and $35.32, or 9 percent, higher than in December 1980. Weekly hours averaged 39.2 in December and hourly earnings averaged $10.86.

Higher weekly earnings in the November-December period were noted in lumber ($407.74 to $416.10), ferrous metals ($448.09 to $490.79), transportation equipment ($521.24 to $524.99), and canning ($257.60 to $275.94). Earnings in lumber rose as weekly hours moved up from

WEEKLY EARNINGS
(Continued)

an exceptionally low average of 37.0 to 38.0. Ferrous metal posted a strong gain in both hours (39.1 to 42.2) and hourly pay ($11.46 to $11.63). The increase at canneries, however, was largely seasonal as lower-paid temporary workers were released with the completion of vegetable runs. Minor increases in both hourly pay and working time were reported in transportation equipment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Dec. 1981 (Prel.)	Nov. 1981 (Rev.)	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Change Nov. 81 to Dec. 81	Change Dec. 80 to Dec. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,561.6	1,571.8	1,608.6	1,607.8	-10.2	-47.0
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	286.1	292.9	301.3	304.3	-6.8	-15.2
Durable Goods.....	203.4	206.8	217.6	218.2	-3.4	-14.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	39.6	41.4	44.4	45.1	-1.8	-4.8
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	-0.4	-0.5
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.4	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-0.2
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.1	12.3	13.3	4/12.8	-0.2	-1.2
Aluminum.....	10.0	10.3	11.1	11.1	-0.3	-1.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.6	9.4	10.7	10.7	+0.2	-1.1
Machinery.....	25.2	25.3	26.5	26.4	-0.1	-1.3
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	10.2	10.2	11.2	11.0	0	-1.0
Transportation Equipment.....	93.6	94.5	98.7	98.8	-0.9	-5.1
Aerospace.....	75.7	76.5	81.1	81.0	-0.8	-5.4
Ship Building & Repair.....	13.0	13.1	12.0	12.0	-0.1	+1.0
Other Transp. Equipment.....	4.9	4.9	5.6	5.8	0	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.5	11.5	11.1	11.1	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	82.7	86.1	83.7	86.1	-3.4	-1.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	29.2	32.4	28.4	31.2	-3.2	+0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	9.1	12.5	8.3	11.2	-3.4	+0.8
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3	+0.1	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.7	17.6	17.4	-0.2	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.6	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	-0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	78.1	81.7	4/90.2	4/88.7	-3.6	-12.1
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.4	86.5	4/90.6	4/91.0	-0.1	-4.2
Railroad Transportation.....	8.5	8.5	9.8	9.8	0	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.7	43.9	4/47.2	4/47.6	-0.2	-3.5
Communications & Utilities.....	34.2	34.1	33.6	33.6	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	384.2	4/380.5	4/390.0	386.2	+3.7	-5.8
Wholesale Trade.....	98.0	4/98.3	4/98.7	99.2	-0.3	-0.7
Retail Trade.....	286.2	4/282.2	291.3	287.0	+4.0	-5.1
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	91.9	91.9	92.2	92.2	0	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	313.3	314.3	309.1	309.6	-1.0	+4.2
GOVERNMENT.....	318.4	320.7	331.9	332.5	-2.3	-13.5
Federal.....	67.2	67.3	67.3	67.1	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	251.2	253.4	264.6	265.4	-2.2	-13.4
Education.....	140.9	141.7	150.6	151.3	-0.8	-9.7
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.
3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.
4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In thousands)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Dec. 1981 (Prel.)	Nov. 1981 (Rev.)	Dec. 1980	Nov. 1980	Change Nov. 81 to Dec. 81	Change Dec. 80 to Dec. 81
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,556.9	1,561.5	1,604.0	1,597.0	-4.6	-47.1
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	287.7	290.9	302.9	302.4	-3.2	-15.2
Durable Goods.....	204.1	206.0	218.3	217.5	-1.9	-14.2
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.5	41.0	45.4	44.7	-0.5	-4.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	-0.1	-0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.3	-0.1	-0.5
Ferrous Metals.....	4/3.4	4/3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-0.2
Nonferrous Metals.....	12.2	12.5	13.4	4/13.0	-0.3	-1.2
Aluminum.....	10.1	10.5	11.3	11.3	-0.4	-1.2
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.7	9.5	10.8	10.8	+0.2	-1.1
Machinery.....	25.1	25.3	26.3	26.3	-0.2	-1.2
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	-0.1	-0.3
Electrical Equipment.....	10.1	10.2	11.0	11.0	-0.1	-0.9
Transportation Equipment.....	93.6	94.5	98.7	98.9	-0.9	-5.1
Aerospace.....	75.7	76.5	81.1	4/81.0	-0.8	-5.4
Ship Building & Repair.....	12.9	13.0	11.9	11.9	-0.1	+1.0
Other Transp. Equipment.....	5.0	5.0	5.7	6.0	0	-0.7
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.6	+0.1	+0.4
Nondurable Goods.....	83.6	84.9	84.6	84.9	-1.3	-1.0
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.1	31.2	29.3	30.0	-1.1	+0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.6	12.1	9.8	10.8	-1.3	+1.0
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.3	+0.1	-0.5
Paper & Allied Products.....	16.5	16.8	17.6	17.5	-0.3	-1.1
Printing & Publishing.....	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.5	+0.1	0
Chemicals & Allied Products....	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.7	-0.1	+0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	0	-0.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	0	-0.3
MINING & QUARRYING.....	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.3	+0.1	-0.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	80.9	80.6	4/93.5	4/87.5	+0.3	-12.6
TRANS., COMM., & UTILITIES.....	86.6	86.4	90.8	90.8	+0.2	-4.2
Railroad Transportation.....	8.6	8.5	9.9	9.8	+0.1	-1.3
Other Transportation.....	43.6	43.6	4/47.1	4/47.2	0	-3.5
Communications & Utilities.....	34.4	34.3	33.8	33.8	+0.1	+0.6
TRADE.....	374.9	4/374.8	380.5	380.4	+0.1	-5.6
Wholesale Trade.....	97.3	4/96.8	4/98.0	97.6	+0.5	-0.7
Retail Trade.....	277.6	4/278.0	282.5	282.8	-0.4	-4.9
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	92.3	92.0	92.6	92.3	+0.3	-0.3
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS.....	317.1	317.2	312.9	312.4	-0.1	+4.2
GOVERNMENT.....	314.0	316.3	327.3	327.9	-2.3	-13.3
Federal.....	67.5	67.6	67.6	67.4	-0.1	-0.1
State & Local.....	246.5	248.7	259.7	260.5	-2.2	-13.2
Education.....	133.2	133.9	142.3	143.0	-0.7	-9.1
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	0.2	0.8	0.5	1.5	-0.6	-0.3

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration.

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Jan. 29, 1982

Benchmark 1980

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	December 1981 Preliminary 3/				November 1981 Revised				December 1980 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	1,928,100	1,713,800	214,300	11.1	1,916,200	1,722,500	193,700	10.1	1,901,200	1,747,900	153,300	8.1
Seattle-Everett SMSA	851,300	775,000	76,300	9.0	844,200	772,400	71,800	8.5	852,200	799,100	53,100	6.2
King County	684,000	626,400	57,600	8.4	679,400	624,200	55,200	8.1	686,100	645,800	40,300	5.9
Tacoma SMSA	174,600	155,800	18,800	10.8	173,600	156,000	17,600	10.1	171,500	157,900	13,600	7.9
Spokane SMSA	148,200	132,000	16,200	10.9	145,700	131,000	14,700	10.1	145,900	133,900	12,000	8.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	78,460	69,090	9,370	11.9	78,460	70,150	8,310	10.6	72,640	65,400	7,240	10.0
Yakima SMSA	74,300	63,000	11,300	15.2	74,860	64,950	9,910	13.2	72,890	64,790	8,100	11.1
Balance of State Areas												
Adams	6,040	5,060	980	16.2	6,020	5,440	580	9.6	5,790	4,890	900	15.5
Asotin	8,010	7,240	770	9.6	8,300	7,420	880	10.6	7,450	6,910	540	7.2
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	32,710	28,000	4,710	14.4	33,370	29,590	3,780	11.3	32,690	28,540	4,150	12.7
Clallam	21,240	16,160	5,080	23.9	20,200	16,590	3,610	17.9	21,450	17,500	3,950	18.4
Clark	89,260	79,660	9,600	10.8	88,560	79,860	8,700	9.8	88,300	82,010	6,290	7.1
Columbia	1,870	1,480	390	20.9	1,860	1,500	360	19.4	1,690	1,390	300	17.8
Cowlitz	33,360	27,590	5,770	17.3	33,340	28,100	5,240	15.7	32,010	28,700	3,310	10.3
Ferry	2,850	2,450	400	14.0	2,910	2,480	430	14.8	2,850	2,570	280	9.8
Garfield	1,100	1,020	80	7.3	1,130	1,060	70	6.2	1,170	1,080	90	7.7
Grant	20,280	17,130	3,150	15.5	20,040	17,690	2,350	11.7	20,310	17,830	2,480	12.2
Grays Harbor	34,140	28,660	5,480	16.1	34,290	28,720	5,570	16.2	32,380	28,140	4,240	13.1
Island	13,100	11,810	1,290	9.8	13,020	11,790	1,230	9.4	12,730	11,810	920	7.2
Jefferson	6,510	5,630	880	13.5	6,500	5,780	720	11.1	5,570	4,940	630	11.3
Kitsap	59,130	54,560	4,570	7.7	58,700	54,470	4,230	7.2	58,220	54,790	3,430	5.9
Kittitas	9,670	8,100	1,570	16.2	9,490	8,300	1,190	12.5	10,130	9,080	1,050	10.4
Klickitat	7,090	5,290	1,800	25.4	6,760	5,410	1,350	20.0	6,470	5,510	960	14.8
Lewis	22,810	19,130	3,680	16.1	23,180	19,710	3,470	15.0	22,440	19,730	2,710	12.1
Lincoln	3,930	3,550	380	9.7	3,880	3,550	330	8.5	3,770	3,480	290	7.7
Mason	10,780	9,150	1,630	15.1	11,290	9,780	1,510	13.4	11,060	9,940	1,120	10.1
Okanogan	14,820	11,180	3,640	24.6	14,670	11,460	3,210	21.9	13,220	11,330	1,890	14.3
Pacific	7,350	6,010	1,340	18.2	7,270	6,040	1,230	16.9	7,020	5,820	1,200	17.1
Pend Oreille	3,550	2,600	950	26.8	3,450	2,670	780	22.6	2,910	2,470	440	15.1
San Juan	3,150	2,800	350	11.1	3,150	2,890	260	8.3	3,060	2,790	270	8.8
Skagit	31,960	26,610	5,350	16.7	31,280	26,950	4,330	13.8	29,870	25,820	4,050	13.6
Skamania	3,410	2,550	860	25.2	3,350	2,660	690	20.6	3,750	3,230	520	13.9
Stevens	11,560	9,790	1,770	15.3	11,870	10,220	1,650	13.9	11,120	9,790	1,330	12.0
Thurston	52,640	46,380	6,260	11.9	52,540	46,680	5,860	11.2	51,040	46,760	4,280	8.4
Wahkiakum	1,340	1,150	190	14.2	1,380	1,230	150	10.9	1,540	1,110	430	27.9
Walla Walla	23,760	21,150	2,610	11.0	23,820	21,850	1,970	8.3	23,200	21,490	1,710	7.4
Whatcom	47,910	41,690	6,220	13.0	47,700	42,590	5,110	10.7	46,520	41,540	4,980	10.7
Whitman	16,030	15,360	670	4.2	16,230	15,590	640	3.9	16,250	15,780	470	2.9

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates for the state and labor market areas are not strictly comparable with those for prior years because the methodology used to develop current year estimates differs from that used in developing final estimates.

Research and Statistics Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

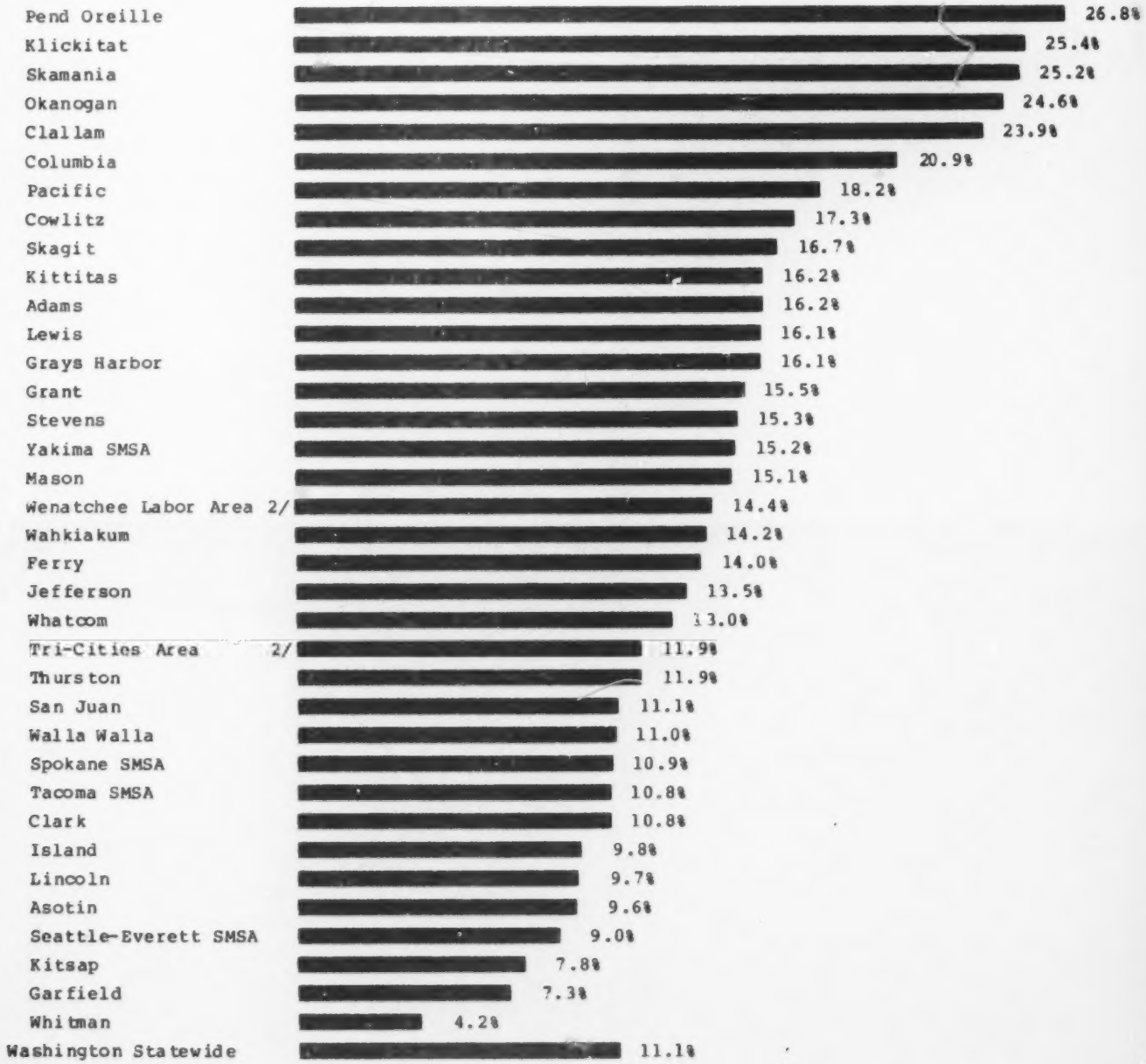
	Dec. 1981 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981 (Prel)	Nov. 1981 (Rev)	Dec. 1980
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	183,200	$425.71	$417.96	$390.39	39.2	38.7	39.0	$10.86	$10.80	$10.01
DURABLE GOODS	127,100	446.95	442.80	411.44	39.8	39.5	39.6	11.23	11.21	10.39
Lumber and wood products	33,900	416.10	407.74	371.31	38.0	37.0	36.8	10.95	11.02	10.09
Logging 1/	9,600	465.33	446.14	317.40	36.1	34.8	27.6	12.89	12.82	11.50
Sawmills and planing mills	15,100	407.67	413.88	420.81	38.1	38.5	41.5	10.70	10.75	10.14
Millwork, plywood and related products	7,400	398.78	366.44	372.78	40.9	37.7	40.3	9.75	9.72	9.25
Furniture and fixtures	2,500	300.19	289.80	344.16	32.7	32.2	38.8	9.18	9.00	8.87
Stone, clay and glass products	4,200	446.40	450.77	415.25	40.0	40.5	38.7	11.16	11.13	10.73
Primary metal industries	11,800	523.32	512.09	477.05	41.5	41.0	41.7	12.61	12.49	11.44
Primary and secondary ferrous metals	2,500	490.79	448.09	394 60	42.2	39.1	38.8	11.63	11.46	10.17
Primary and secondary nonferrous metals	9,300	531.53	531.20	502.25	41.3	41.5	42.6	12.87	12.80	11.79
Fabricated metal products	7,000	408.12	442.49	405.11	38.0	39.9	39.6	10.74	11.09	10.23
Machinery	16,600	357.08	351.45	335 16	39.5	39.4	39.2	9.04	8.92	8.55
Machinery (except electrical)	10,500	366.70	360.24	375.57	38.0	38.0	39.0	9.65	9.48	9.63
Electrical equipment	6,100	341.01	335.27	272.25	42.1	41.7	39.4	8.10	8.04	6.91
Transportation equipment	44,000	524.99	521.24	479.52	41.6	41.5	42.1	12.62	12.56	11.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	56,100	377.24	362.48	345.17	37.8	36.8	37.6	9.98	9.85	9.18
Food and kindred products	21,900	347.00	326.71	308.29	37.8	36.1	36.1	9.18	9.05	8.54
Canned and preserved foods	7,600	275.94	257.60	251.67	36.5	35.0	35.8	7.56	7.36	7.03
Apparel	4,900	206.64	195.30	181.80	36.9	36.1	36.0	5.60	5.41	5.05
Paper and allied products	13,100	479.13	473.77	458.78	38.3	38.3	40.6	12.51	12.37	11.30
Printing and publishing	7,300	390.89	377.00	370.37	36.6	35.6	37.0	10.68	10.59	10.01
Chemicals and allied products	4,200	471.92	459.41	407.97	41.8	41.5	41.8	11.29	11.07	9.76
Petroleum and coal products	1,100	478.32	484.34	445.40	39.4	39.7	40.9	12.14	12.20	10.89
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Mining and quarrying 1/	2,600	476.81	457.45	413.63	39.9	38.8	36.8	11.95	11.79	11.24
Contract construction	60,500	640.08	628.34	584.64	36.0	35.6	36.0	17.78	17.65	16.24
Communications and utilities	26,600	432.42	451.54	380.43	40.3	40.9	40.3	10.73	11.04	9.44
Trade (exc. eating and drinking places)	242,100	300.82	301.61	267.57	35.6	35.4	35.3	8.45	8.52	7.58
Wholesale trade	83,400	375.65	377.88	328.52	39.5	40.2	38.2	9.51	9.40	8.60
Retail trade (exc eating and drinking pl)	158,700	262.75	262.35	237.64	33.6	33.0	33.9	7.82	7.95	7.01
Finance 2/	34,400	248.85	267.50	219.15	----	----	----	----	----	----
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	4,400	277.13	266.08	252.68	37.0	36.4	36.2	7.49	7.31	6.98

1/ Data prior to January 1980 is no longer comparable due to a break in the series.

2/ Average weekly hours and hourly earnings are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1/

December, 1981
Not Seasonally Adjusted



1/ Figures rounded.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Research and Statistics Branch